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April 18, 1836.

The Right Hon. HOLT MACKENZIE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

James Colquhoun, Esq., of St. James's Place; Roderick Macleod, Jun. Esq., M. P.; the Hon. Augustus Henry Moreton, M. P.; Robert Cottle, Esq., of Putney; Thomas Beale, Esq., of Fitzroy Square; and William Felkin, Esq., of Nottingham; were elected Fellows of this Society.

A Paper was read, entitled, "Statistics of the Kingdom of Saxony, compiled from the publications of the Central Committee of the Statistical Association of that Kingdom, to the 1st December, 1834." By Mr. Preston, Assistant Secretary.

The Author prefaced his paper with a few remarks on the collection of foreign Statistics generally. He observed that, considering the scantiness of existing documents connected with our domestic Statistics, which bear the stamp of authenticity, and the difficulty of obtaining original matter to supply this admitted want, there was perhaps no branch of Statistical enquiry to which, as a *secondary* object, the attention of the Fellows of the Statistical Society of London could with greater propriety or advantage be directed, than the collection of facts from foreign publications that were worthy of analysis. These, in process of time, might furnish such a series of correct data as would enable us to adduce comparisons both useful and interesting, not only of our own country with foreign nations, but likewise of foreign nations themselves with reference to each other.

After briefly adverting to the system pursued in France and Prussia, for acquiring statistical information, as one which afforded greater facilities than we ourselves possess, the Author ex-

pressed his belief that there was no other country where the science of Statistics is *practically* cultivated with greater, if even with so much, zeal and assiduity than it is throughout the whole of Germany, nor one among the languages of Europe 'more fertile than the German in the various complex minutiae of statistical detail. In proof of this assertion, he referred to the works of various eminent German writers on this important branch of knowledge, (many of which were to be found in the library of the Society itself,) and more especially to the elaborate publications of the central Committee of the Statistical Association of Saxony, to which he was chiefly indebted for the information contained in the following Tables, and which had been supplied to the Society by the kindness of Herr Kammerrath von Schlieben of Dresden, the original founder of the Association.

The kingdom of Saxony, which previous to 1806 was simply an Electorate, is situated towards the N.E. of Germany, being bounded on the south by Bohemia and on the north by the Prussian States. Its limits were greatly reduced by the Congress of Vienna in 1814. It may be said to resemble a triangle of which the longest side is the Bohemian frontier formed by a range of mountains extending in a long line from S.W. to N.E. Its length is estimated at about 140 English miles, and its greatest breadth at about 75.

The present administrative division of the Saxon dominions consists of four great Circles, the localities of which are—Dresden, Leipzig, Zwickau, and Bautzen, otherwise Budissin.

The total population of the kingdom amounted on the 3rd July, 1832, to 1,558,153 persons, (viz. 756,554 males, and 801,599 females;) and on the 1st December, 1834, to 1,595,668 persons, (viz. 775,244 males, and 820,424 females,) shewing an increase between the two periods of 37,515 individuals, and being in the ratio of nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. or 1 per cent. per annum.—This, according to J. G. Hoffman, in a paper on the increase of existing Populations, read before the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, would give a doubling in about  $69\frac{2}{3}$  years.

The number of cities and towns is 141, of which there were—

			Inhab.
4	with, and above 10,000 inhabitants—in all		143,126
26	..... 4,000 .....		148,821
92	..... 1,000 .....		202,121
and 19	with less than 1,000 .....		14,399
<hr/>			
141			
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The number of villages, hamlets, &c., is 3,501, of which there were—

152	with, and above 1,000 Inhabitants—in all	251,686
2,494	..... 100 .....	756,565
and 855	with less than 100 .....	58,553
<hr/>		
3,501		
<hr/>		

The number of individuals in various detached farms, manufactories, and other buildings, was 4,893.

The total number of habitations was 209,122—viz.

In the Towns .....	49,006	} 209,122
Villages, &c. ....	159,596	
Detached Buildings ....	520	

Of the above number of houses, 5,314 were uninhabited.

The Circle of *Dresden* possesses a superficies of  $78 \frac{783}{1000}$  German square miles, with 411,864 inhabitants, (in 1832 they were 401,395,) being 5,228 inhabitants to each square mile. It has—

32 Cities and Towns	with 10,978 Houses, and 135,762 Inhabitants.	
998 Villages and Hamlets	42,429 do. 276,102 do.	
<hr/>		
Total.....	53,407 do. 411,864 do.	
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The Circle of *Leipzig* possesses a superficies of  $63 \frac{139}{1000}$  German square miles, with 361,251 inhabitants, (354,005 in 1832,) being 5,722 inhabitants to each square mile. It has—

38 Cities and Towns,	with 12,960 Houses, and 139,918 Inhabitants.	
1001 Villages and Hamlets	33,149 do. 221,333 do.	
<hr/>		
Total . . .	46,109 do. 361,251 do.	
<hr/>		

The Circle of *Zwickau* possesses a superficies of  $84 \frac{227}{1000}$  German square miles, with a population of 549,811, ( $531,859$  in 1832,) being 6,528 individuals to each square mile. It has—

58 Cities and Towns, with 20,280 Houses, and 196,547 Inhabitants.				
873 Villages and Hamlets	46,376	do.	353,264	do.
Total....	66,656	do.	549,811	do.

The Circle of *Bautzen* or Budissin possesses a superficies of  $45 \frac{527}{1000}$  German square miles, with a population of 257,444, ( $253,051$  in 1832,) being 5,655 inhabitants to each square mile. It has—

13 Cities and Towns, with 4,788 Houses, and 36,246 Inhabitants.				
629 Villages and Hamlets	38,162	do.	221,198	do.
Total.....	42,950	do.	257,444	

The total superficial extent of the kingdom being thus  $271 \frac{676}{1000}$  German square miles,\* and the total population 1,595,668, the average number of inhabitants to each square mile is 5,873; but, exclusive of the number of persons classed in the following Tables as belonging to the Military profession, the proportion is reduced to 5,817 per square mile.

The following Summary will best shew what has been already stated.

Circles.	Towns.	Villages.	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total Population.
Dresden....	32	998	53,407	198,012	213,852	411,864
Leipzig....	38	1,001	46,109	174,953	186,298	361,251
Zwickau...	58	873	66,656	265,576	284,235	549,811
Bautzen....	13	629	42,950	123,779	133,665	257,444
Military and their Families.				12,924	2,374	15,298
Totals....	141	3,501	209,122	775,244	820,424	1,595,668

\* Equivalent to 4998.838 English square miles—the German geographical mile, 15 to a degree, measuring, according to Kelly, 4,000 geometrical paces, and equalling 4.60 English miles: hence the number of inhabitants to an English square mile would be a small fraction more than 319.

For the whole kingdom, the average proportion of the inhabitants of towns to the rural population, was as 1,000 to 2,108; for the different circles the proportions were :

Circ. of Dresden, 1,000 Inhab. of Towns to 2,034 of the rural population.

.... Leipzig, 1,000	..	..	1,582	..	..
.... Zwickau 1,000	..	..	1,797	..	..
.... Bautzen 1,000	..	..	1,603	..	..

The proportion of Males to Females, for the whole population, was as 1,000 to 1,058; but exclusive of the Military and their families, there were, for every 1,000 inhabitants in the

Circle of Dresden .. 481 Males to 519 Females.

.... Leipzig	..	484	..	516	..
.... Zwickau	..	483	..	517	..
.... Bautzen	..	481	..	519	..
Whole Kingdom	..	482	..	518	..

A further comparison of the proportion of Males to Females, in the towns and villages respectively, gives the following result; viz. of every 1000 Inhabitants, there were in the

TOWNS.				VILLAGES.			
Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
Circle of Dresden....	470	to	530	..	486	to	514
.. Leipzig ....	490	.....	510	..	481	.....	519
.. Zwickau....	487	.....	513	..	481	.....	519
.. Bautzen....	483	.....	517	..	490	.....	520
Whole Kingdom ....	483	.....	517	..	482	.....	518

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The division of the entire Population by nature of ages, is shewn in the following Table.

AGES.	TOWNS.		VILLAGES.		MILITARY AND THEIR FAMILIES.		GENERAL TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Females.	Males & Females.
From 1 Day to 6 years old. }	36,752	37,016	85,589	86,799	447	407	122,788	124,222	247,010
.. 6 to 14.....	41,395	41,510	96,624	97,971	366	350	138,385	139,831	278,216
.. 14 to 19.....	25,925	24,917	51,958	57,261	324	208	78,207	82,886	160,893
.. 19 to 21.....	8,395	9,876	14,583	18,901	400	96	23,378	28,873	52,251
.. 21 to 30.....	35,516	42,684	67,371	81,130	10,133	643	113,020	124,457	237,477
.. 30 to 40.....	35,136	37,295	68,597	72,491	680	403	104,413	110,192	214,605
.. 40 to 50.....	25,913	29,122	51,935	58,488	377	170	78,225	87,780	166,005
.. 50 to 60.....	20,357	22,209	42,844	45,285	144	61	63,345	67,555	130,900
.. 60 to 70.....	11,658	12,826	26,299	26,564	45	29	38,002	39,421	77,423
.. 70 to 80.....	3,873	4,602	9,274	8,789	6	3	13,153	13,391	26,547
.. 80 to 90.....	661	784	1,593	1,451	2	4	2,256	2,239	4,495
Above 90.....	24	25	48	49	.....	....	72	74	146
Totals.....	245,605	262,868	516,715	555,182	12,924	12,374	775,244	820,424	1,595,668
	508,473		1,071,897		15,298		1,595,668		

It is thus seen that the number of children under 14 years of age formed nearly one-third part of the whole population.

The total number of Householders was 351,723, viz.

	Towns.	Villages.	Totals.
Circle of Dresden .....	34,547	60,825	95,372
—— Leipzig .....	31,725	45,788	77,513
—— Zwickau .....	44,497	72,632	117,129
—— Bautzen .....	8,973	51,620	60,593
Military .....			1,116
Totals .....	119,742	230,865	351,723
	350,607		

The total number of Married Pairs was 277,812, viz.

	Towns.	Villages.	Totals.
Circle of Dresden .....	22,523	49,001	71,524
—— Leipzig .....	23,008	37,735	60,743
—— Zwickau .....	33,761	60,676	94,437
—— Bautzen .....	6,459	43,726	50,185
Military .....			923
Totals .....	85,751	191,138	277,812
	276,889		

The number of married persons *living separate*, was 11,213, viz. 5,451 Males and 5,762 Females.

The total number of Uumarried Persons was 1,028,831, viz.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Circle of Dresden .....	124,987	140,779	265,716
—— Leipzig .....	113,076	124,351	237,427
—— Zwickau .....	169,118	187,633	356,751
—— Bautzen .....	72,861	82,636	154,497
Military & their Families .....	11,989	1,451	13,440
Totals .....	491,981	536,850	1,028,831

The number of *widowed* and *divorced* persons included in the latter Table, is 90,136 and 3,798 respectively.



The number of married persons of all denominations, formed somewhat more than  $\frac{7}{20}$  or about one-third of the whole population.

A curious and striking result is exhibited by a comparison of the number of widows and widowers. Of every 100 widowed persons, there were, in the

Circle of Dresden	..	26	Males to	74	Females.
.... Leipzig	..	28	..	72	..
.... Zwickau	..	31	..	69	..
.... Bautzen	..	30	..	70	..
Whole Country	....	29	..	71	..

The following Table shews the division of the population by nature of Religious persuasions.

	Lutheran.	Reformist.	Catholic.	Greek Church.	Jewish.	Totals.
Circle of Dresden.	404,882	565	5,673	60	684	411,864
— Leipzig.	358,291	861	1,920	27	152	361,251
— Zwickau	548,074	100	1,624	3	10	549,811
— Bautzen.	239,073	65	18,302	....	4	257,444
Military & their } Families. .. }	14,850	29	419	....	....	15,298
Totals. ....	1,565,170	1,620	27,938	90	850	1,595,668
Resident in Towns	496,133	1,422	9,987	83	848	508,473
— Villages	1,054,187	169	17,532	7	2	1,071,897
Totals. ....	1,550,320	1,591	27,519	90	850	1,580,370

The proportions borne by the individuals of different religious persuasions to the entire population, were respectively, for every 100,000 persons :—

Lutheran .....	98,091	} 100,000
Reformist .....	101	
Catholic .....	1,749	
Greek Church .....	6	
Jewish persuasion ..	53	

Since the 3rd July 1832, the increase in the number of :—

Lutherans was .....	37,017, or 24 per 1,000	
Reformists .....	230, .. 165 ..	
Catholics .....	241, nearly 9 ..	
Memb. of the Greek Church	51, 1,307 ..	

but the members of the Jewish persuasion had decreased by 24, or 27 per 1,000.

The total number of the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Blind, was 1,010 and 324 respectively ; the exact number of each, in the different Circles, being as follows :—

## DEAF and DUMB.

## BLIND.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Circle of Dresden ....	155	144	299	58	50	108
.... Leipzig ....	144	91	235	37	28	65
.... Zwickau ....	176	136	312	60	50	110
.... Bautzen ....	79	84	163	21	20	41
Military .....	1	....	1	....	....	....
.... Totals .....	555	455	1010	176	148	324
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Resident in Towns ....	179	121	300	78	57	135
.... Villages ..	375	334	709	98	91	189
.... Totals ....	554	455	1009	176	148	324

It is thus seen that the number of Deaf and Dumb in proportion to the population, was 1 in 1,579 Individuals, (in 1832, it was 1 in 1334) ; and, in like manner, that the number of the Blind (which in 1832 was 1 in 3675) was 1 in 4924 ;—shewing in both cases a considerable amelioration.

# BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

BIRTHS.	Legitimate.				Illegitimate.			General Totals.			Compared with preceding year.	
	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.	Total.	Males and Females.	More.	Less.
1834.												
Dresden .....	7,064	6,658	13,722		1,760	891	869	7,955	7,527	15,482	182	....
Leipzig .....	6,355	6,007	12,362		1,870	978	892	7,833	6,899	14,732	....	56
Zwickau .....	10,734	10,170	20,904		3,321	1,772	1,549	12,506	11,719	24,225	323	....
Bautzen .....	4,279	3,881	8,160		1,264	608	656	4,887	4,537	9,424	115	....
1834 Totals	28,432	26,716	55,148		8,215	4,249	3,966	32,681	30,682	63,363	564	....
BIRTHS.												
1833 .....	27,950	26,234	54,184		8,615	4,405	4,210	32,355	30,444	62,799	2,516	....
1832 .....	27,062	25,256	52,318		7,965	4,039	3,926	31,101	29,182	60,283	..	52
1831 .....	.....	.....	52,673		7,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,335	....	....

BIRTHS.

YEARS.	TWINS, number of Pairs.				Three at a Birth. No.	STILL-BORN.		
	Males.	Females.	Mixed.	Totals.		Males.	Females.	Totals.
1834 .....	272	220	269	761	8	1,752	1,244	2,991
1833 .....	268	246	217	749	15	1,695	1,176	2,776
1832 .....	263	228	265	756	4	1,635	1,141	2,776
1831 .....	273	251	238	762	2	1,442	1,095	2,537
Yearly Average	274	236	257	757	7	1,606	1,161	2,770

BIRTHS.

Males.	Females.	Totals.	1832 to 1834.		Males.	Females.	Totals.
2,670	2,508	5,178	..... Monthly Average for 3 years ....		2,117	1,984	4,101
32,016	30,102	62,118	..... Yearly	do. ....	25,410	23,804	49,214

DEATHS.

## BIRTHS—Division by Months.

MONTHS.	1834.			1833.			1832.			Average for each particular Month.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
January .....	2,722	2,569	5,291	2,907	2,793	5,700	2,832	2,766	5,598	5,530
February .....	2,438	2,346	4,784	2,648	2,438	5,086	2,564	2,489	5,053	4,974
March .....	2,853	2,641	5,494	2,846	2,714	5,560	2,741	2,444	5,185	5,413
April .....	2,798	2,635	5,433	2,723	2,454	5,177	2,488	2,321	4,809	5,140
May .....	2,832	2,600	5,432	2,755	2,564	5,319	2,429	2,329	4,758	5,170
June .....	2,579	2,476	5,055	2,560	2,415	4,975	2,383	2,201	4,584	4,871
July .....	2,841	2,549	5,390	2,635	2,432	5,067	2,595	2,351	4,946	5,134
August .....	2,722	2,549	5,271	2,695	2,482	5,177	2,596	2,324	4,920	5,123
September .....	2,773	2,686	5,459	2,746	2,654	5,400	2,656	2,461	5,117	5,325
October .....	2,751	2,585	5,336	2,662	2,579	5,241	2,626	2,527	5,153	5,243
November .....	2,691	2,502	5,193	2,622	2,458	5,080	2,474	2,482	4,956	5,076
December .....	2,681	2,514	5,225	2,556	2,461	5,017	2,717	2,487	5,204	5,149
Annual Totals .....	32,681	30,682	63,363	32,355	30,441	62,799	31,101	29,182	60,283	62,148
Monthly average for each year .....	2,723	2,557	5,280	2,696	2,537	5,233	2,591	2,432	5,023	5,178

## DEATHS—Division by Months.

Months.	1834.			1833.			1832.			Average for each particular Month.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
January .....	2,229	2,103	4,332	2,515	2,264	4,779	2,151	2,089	4,240	4,450
February .....	2,152	2,115	4,267	2,150	1,941	4,091	2,061	2,095	4,156	4,171
March .....	2,584	2,474	5,058	2,439	2,195	4,634	2,428	2,312	4,740	4,811
April .....	2,623	2,406	5,029	2,443	2,198	4,641	2,355	2,098	4,453	4,708
May .....	2,255	2,077	4,332	2,999	2,913	5,912	2,225	2,086	4,311	4,852
June .....	1,910	1,719	3,629	1,987	1,926	3,913	1,930	1,752	3,682	3,741
July .....	2,151	1,880	4,031	1,889	1,705	3,594	1,888	1,632	3,520	3,715
August .....	2,444	2,197	4,641	1,811	1,807	3,618	1,821	1,559	3,380	3,880
September .....	2,046	1,958	4,004	1,746	1,651	3,397	1,777	1,633	3,415	3,605
October .....	1,969	1,911	3,880	1,804	1,731	3,535	1,853	1,767	3,620	3,678
November .....	1,732	1,736	3,468	1,933	1,874	3,807	1,902	1,850	3,752	3,676
December .....	1,799	1,771	3,570	2,122	2,060	4,182	2,108	1,921	4,029	3,927
Annual Totals ....	25,894	24,347	50,241	25,838	24,265	50,103	24,499	22,799	47,298	49,214
Monthly Average for each year .....	2,158	2,029	4,187	2,153	2,022	4,175	2,041	1,900	3,941	4,101

## DEATHS—By nature of Ages.

AGE.	1834.			1833.			1832.			Average.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
Still-born .....	1,752	1,244	2,996	1,595	1,176	2,771	1,635	1,141	2,776	2,848
Under 1 year .....	9,941	8,269	18,210	9,251	7,487	16,738	8,350	6,642	14,992	16,613
From 1 to 6 years .....	3,287	3,183	6,470	3,430	3,260	6,690	3,236	3,164	6,400	6,520
" 6 .. 14 ..	768	733	1,501	1,089	1,059	2,148	1,162	1,036	2,198	1,949
" 14 .. 20 ..	475	444	919	428	377	805	365	330	695	806
" 20 .. 30 ..	1,020	1,060	2,080	1,077	1,176	2,253	792	916	1,708	2,014
" 30 .. 40 ..	940	1,199	2,139	904	1,268	2,172	905	1,113	2,018	2,110
" 40 .. 50 ..	1,131	1,310	2,441	1,274	1,354	2,628	1,211	1,282	2,493	2,521
" 50 .. 60 ..	1,791	1,849	3,643	1,935	1,955	3,890	1,840	1,847	3,687	3,740
" 60 .. 70 ..	2,306	2,498	4,804	2,452	2,557	5,009	2,522	2,650	5,172	4,995
" 70 .. 80 ..	1,797	1,867	3,664	1,771	1,913	3,684	1,839	1,959	3,798	3,715
" 80 .. 90 ..	641	654	1,295	605	640	1,245	706	676	1,382	1,307
" Above 90 ..	42	37	79	27	43	70	36	43	79	76
Annual Totals ..	25,894	24,347	50,241	25,838	24,265	50,103	24,499	22,799	47,298	49,214

# DEATHS.

Division by Circles—1834.      Division by nature of Religious Persuasions.      Summary and Comparison.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Religion.	1834.	1833.	Years.	No. of Deaths.	Increase.
Circle of Dresden.	6,392	5,872	12,264	Lutheran ....	49,816	49,198	1831	43,530	.....
.... Leipzig..	6,183	5,656	11,839	Catholic.. ...	886	876	1832	47,298	3,768
.... Zwickau	9,270	8,958	18,228	Reformist ....	7	7	1833	50,103	2,805
.... Bautzen	4,019	3,861	7,910	Jewish .....	32	22	1834	50,241	138
Totals .....	25,894	24,347	50,241	Totals .....	50,241	50,103	Yearly Aver.. }	47,793	2,237

DEATHS—1834.				Males.	Females.	Totals.
Proportion of	Married Persons .....			4,941	4,084	9,025
	Widowed do. ....			1,933	3,517	5,450
	Divorced do. ....			47	68	115
	Totals ....			6,921	7,669	14,590





It will be seen from an examination of the preceding Tables, that in 1834, the births exceeded the deaths by 13,122 individuals; being an increase of 426 on the excess of births over deaths, in 1833.

It will be likewise seen that there are born annually more male than female Children.\* The excess of Males

in 1834	amounted to	1999	} Individuals.
1833		1911	
1832		1919	
Giving an average of . . . . .			1943

In 1834 the illegitimate births were 400 less than in 1833; 250 more than in 1832 and 553 more than in 1831. The proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births, for the whole country, is shewn on the average of four years (1831 to 1834) to be 1 in 6.6.

According to the population of the different Circles, there were, (1834) for every 1000 inhabitants, in

the Circle of	Dresden	37	births
....	Leipzig	39	do.
....	Zwickau	44	do.
....	Bautzen	36	do.
Giving an average of ..			39 do.

\* M. Quetelet, in his work "Sur l'Homme," (Vol. I. p. 41,) observes in reference to this subject—"Il est un fait bien remarquable, et observé depuis long-temps, quoiqu'on n'en connaisse point encore les véritables causes : c'est qu'il naît annuellement plus de garçons que de filles."

According to a Table cited in the same work, (Vol. I. p. 43,) the average proportions for the principal States of Europe are as follows :—

BIRTHS—Males for 100 Fem.	BIRTHS—Males for 100 Fem.
Russia . . . . . 108, 91	Prussian States . . . . . 105, 94
Milan . . . . . 107, 61	Westphalia . . . . . 105, 86
Mecklenburgh . . . . . 107, 07	Kingdom of Würtemberg 105, 69
France . . . . . 106, 55	Eastern Prussia & Duchy
Pays Bas . . . . . 106, 44	of Posen . . . . . } 105, 66
Brandenburgh and Pome- rania . . . . . } 106, 27	Kingdom of Bohemia . . . 105, 38
Two Sicilies . . . . . 106, 18	Great Britain . . . . . 104, 75
Austrian Monarchy . . . . 106, 10	Sweden . . . . . 104, 62
Silesia and Saxony . . . . 106, 05	Average for Europe . . . 106, 00

An inspection of the Table of Births by Months shews that on the average the greatest number take place in January, and the least in June.

Lastly, of the whole 63,363 births in 1834,  
 19,252 } were in the towns  
 and 44,111 } .. .. country

In regard to deaths in 1834, the average proportion in comparison with the entire population was something more than 3 per cent., the maximum being in the Circle of Zwickau, and the minimum in that of Dresden.

With reference to age, it will be seen that the greatest mortality occurs among children under one year old.

The greatest average monthly mortality for both sexes, is in May; and the least in September.

In 1834 and 1833, the excess of mortality in Males over Females was 1,547 and 1,573, respectively.

Of the whole 50,241 deaths in 1834  
 17,401 were in the towns, and  
 32,840 in the country.

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## EDUCATION.

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The following Tables respecting the state of the public Schools in the Kingdom of Saxony, are compiled to the end of the year 1833.

### I. Of the Royal Provincial Schools. (Königlichen Landesschulen.)

Places where Estab- lished.	Year of Establish- ment.	Number of		Number of	
		Head- Teachers.	Under- Teachers.	Classes.	Scholars.
Meissen ..	1543	8	4	4	121
Grimma ..	1550	8	3	4	127
Total ..	.....	16	7	....	248

The course of instruction pursued in the above Schools, comprises Religious Learning ; Ancient and Modern History ; Geography ; Geology ; Mathematics ; Arithmetic ; Geometry ; Stereometry ; Physics ; Logic ; Psychology ; Roman Antiquities ; the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, German and French Languages ; Drawing ; Superior Penmanship ; Music, Singing and Dancing.

## II. Of the Gymnasia, and other similar Schools.

District.	Places where Established, and name of School.	Year of Establishment.	Number of			
			Head-/Under-Teachers.		Classes.	Scholars.
Meissner.	The School of the Cross at Dresden	1537	8	7	5	357
	Von Vitzthum's patrimonial School at Dresden * ..	1638 { dissolved } by union 1829.			(in 10 divisions.)	
Erzgebirg.	* (Associated with Blochmann's Private Gymnasium.) See end of Table.					
	Lyceum at Annaberg	1514	5	..	3	55
	Gymnasium at Freiberg .. }	1515	8	4	4	126
	Lyceum at Chemnitz	probably 1486	4	2	4	90
	Academy at Schneeberg } ....	{ existed in } 1494	5	1	4	115
	Academy at Zwickau	{ between } 1409 and 1411	3	1	3	40
Leipzig.	Thomas' School at Leipzig .....	probably 1222	13	..	6	159
	Nicholas' School at Leipzig .....	probably 1511	6	8	6	203
Voigtländ.	Gymnasium at P'auen .....	{ probably } at the time of the Re- forma- tion. instituted. 1532 revived 1645.	3	5	4	127
Ober-Lausitz.	Gymnasium at Bautzen .....	1586	6	3	4	183
	Gymnasium at Zittau .....	1586	7	4	6	113
In addition—						
Blochmann's private Gymnasium in union with von Vitzthum's Gymnasium at Dresden (see above.) .....			68 12	35 9	.. 4	1538 45

In these Gymnasias and corresponding Schools, the course of instruction, (varying more or less in each Institution,) consists of the undermentioned subjects.

Religious learning; General and Special History; Geography; Mathematics, pure and mixed; Astronomy; Philosophy; Rhetoric; Poetry; Physics; Natural History; Chemistry; Logic; History of Ancient and Modern Literature; Antiquities; Mythology; Psychology; Arithmetic; Writing; Drawing; the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, German, French, Italian and English languages; Music, Singing and Dancing.

### III. OF THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

(Schullehrer-Seminarien,)

Places where Established, and name of School.	Year of Establishment.	Number of		Number of Classes or Divisions	Pupils
		Head-Teachers.	Assist-Teachers.		
The Royal Seminary at Friedrichstadt-Dresden . . . . .	1785	3	3	3	62
The Baron v. Fletcher's Seminary at Dresden . . . . .	founded 1769, revived 1825.	3	..	2	19
The Royal Seminary at Freiberg, . . . . and	1798, and made Royal 1805.	4	1	3	70
The Proseminary at Freiberg, which prepares Pupils for the Seminary itself	1833—through the Vice-Semin. Director, Beyer.	3	..	2	30
The Royal Seminary at Plauen . . . . .	1800—and made Royal 1810.	7	..	..	30
The Seminary at Bautzen . . . . .	1817	3	3	4 courses	24
The Seminary at Zittau . . . . .	1811	4	4	2	18
Total, exclusive of the Proseminary at Freiberg . . . . .		24	11	..	223

The subjects taught in these schools are:—Religion; Expounding of the Scriptures; Catechism; Art and Practice of Thinking; Analogy and Belief; Morals; Practice of Accounts; Exercitation; Knowledge of Modelling and Proportion; Knowledge of Country; Pedagogy; (Art of Moral Instruction;) General Elementary Instruction; Thorough Bass; Organ and Violin Playing; Singing and Chanting; Concerts of Wind and Instrumental Music; Gymnastic Exercises, &c.

IV. OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.\*  
(Volksschulen.)

	Number of Children between 6 and 14 years of age. To the 3rd July 1832.		Number of Schools.	Number of		Number of Pupils.			
	Males.	Females.		Head- Teachers.	Assist- Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Sex not speci- fied.	Total.
Meissner .....	In the Towns .....	9,509	9,514	195	57	6,178	5,831	2,775	14,784
	.. Country .....	22,914	22,672	500	....	23,272	22,974	....	46,246
	Totals ..	32,453	32,186	695	57	29,450	28,805	2,775	61,030
		64,639			752				
Erzgebirg .....	In the Towns .....	15,762	15,758	207	29	15,536	15,692	696	31,924
	.. Country .....	33,533	34,240	516	....	35,679	36,721	50	72,450
	Totals ..	49,295	49,998	723	29	51,215	52,413	746	104,374
		99,293			752				

\* Over and above the numbers in these Tables there were in Dresden in the year 1831, 43 Private Schools with 222 Male, and 52 Female Teachers, in which 3,413 Children received instruction; and in Leipzig, there were 10 Private Schools with 67 Teachers, in which 587 Boys and 397 Girls received their education, making a total of 58 private schools, with 341 Teachers and 4,397 Pupils.

## IV. NATIONAL SCHOOLS, continued.

	Number of Children between 6 and 14 years of age. To the 3rd July 1882.		Number of Schools.	Number of Head-Teachers.		Number of Pupils.		
	Males.	Females.		Head-Teachers.	Assist-Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Sex not speci- fied.
Leipzig	8,841	8,900	51	165	31	7,604	7,709	1,290
	15,365	15,397	390	401	....	16,680	16,513	37
	24,206	24,297	441	566	31	24,284	24,222	1,327
	48,503			597				
Voigtland	4,148	4,125	46	56	11	4,453	4,322	....
	7,800	7,507	192	196	....	8,180	8,244	....
	11,448	11,632	238	252	11	12,583	12,566	....
	23,080			263				
Totals								
In the Towns								
.. Country								
Totals								
In the Towns								
.. Country								
Totals								

## IV. NATIONAL SCHOOLS, continued.

	Number of Children between 6 and 14 years of age. To the 3rd July 1892.		Number of Schools.	Number of Head- Assist- Teachers.		Number of Pupils.		
	Males.	Females.				Boys.	Girls.	Sex not speci- fied. Total.
{ Oberlausitz..... Totals .....	2,524	2,518	14	64	31	2,122	2,131	991 5,244
	15,852	16,271	209	236	....	14,272	14,403	.... 28,675
	18,376	18,789	223	300	31	16,394	16,534	991 33,919
	37,165			331				
SUMMARY.								
{ Whole Kingdom. Totals .....	40,784	40,815	274	687	159	35,893	35,685	5,752 77,390
	94,994	96,087	1,765	1,849	....	98,033	98,855	87 196,975
	135,778	136,902	2,039	2,536	159	133,926	134,540	5,839 274,305
	272,680			2,695				
Inclusive of Children belonging to the Military .....								
	136,226	137,309						



It is seen from this Table, that for the whole kingdom, the average number of pupils to one Teacher, was 102 ; for the district of Meissner, 81 ; for Erzgebirg, 139 ; for Leipzig, 83 ; for Vöigtland, 96 ; and for Oberlausitz, 102.

The average number of Scholars to each School was, for the whole kingdom, 134 ; for the district of Meissner, 112 ; for Erzgebirg, 176 ; for Leipzig, 113 ; for Voigtland, 106 ; and for Oberlausitz, 152.

The number of Children frequenting the National Schools is shewn by the Table, to be 274,305, whilst on the other hand, the proportion of children between the ages of 6 and 14 years, according to the population returns to the 3rd July 1832, was only 273,535—viz. 136,226 Boys and 137,309 Girls : hence there were 770 children attending the schools above the number of those whose ages were between 6 and 14 years.

If to these be added the 4,397 children frequenting private schools as before stated, the aggregate (in round numbers) is 5,200.

Taking into consideration that between the 3rd of July 1832, and the end of 1833, there were, according to the general Church Registers, 21,000 more children born than died, and making allowance for the bulk of children under six years of age, it may be reasonably estimated that the increased number of children frequenting school, was between 2,500 and 3,000, and that it consisted, for the most part, of children above the age of 14 years.

A comparison of the whole number of persons receiving education, with the entire population, shews the average proportion of the former to the latter, to be about one in six, or 178 in 1,000 individuals.

The Author stated that he was not aware of the existence of any available documents from which a comparison of the proportional amount of students to the population in other countries, to the ratio in England might, with any degree of accuracy, be made ; but in the absence of such documents, and as affording some idea

of the extent to which education is conducted as a system in other parts of Germany, he thought that the following particulars might not prove wholly uninteresting.

With regard to the little state of Nassau, which contains as near as possible 1,735 English square miles with a population of 362,652 souls, it appears from Mr. James's work on the Educational Institutions of Germany, that the younger part of that population are instructed by 850 masters in 680 primary schools. These 680 schools received during the year 1833, the immense number of 66,535 scholars, while about 500 youths were educated in the higher government establishments, and a considerable number in the private schools of Nassau, amongst which are some of the best in Germany. This gives an average of rather more than one scholar to six of the population, 77 to each teacher, and 98 to each school.

In the Elementary schools of the Prussian dominions in 1831, the proportion of scholars to every 1,000 inhabitants was 147, or about one in seven; the aggregate of scholars being 1,937,934; (987,475 Boys, 950,459 Girls ;) and that of the population 13,038,960, the average number of Inhabitants to the German square mile being 2,766. The number of teachers of all denominations, male and female, was 24,919, and the number of schools 21,889.

The middle schools (*Mittelschulen*) existing in the Prussian States, in the same year, amounted to 823, viz. 481 for boys and 342 for girls, besides the *Gymnasias* and other superior schools, 140 in number. In the middle schools for boys there were 1,532 teachers; and in the middle schools for girls the teachers of both sexes were 1,278. In the *Gymnasias* and other superior schools, the numbers of head, and assistant teachers were respectively 1,124 and 369. The number of male pupils frequenting the middle schools was 56,789, and of female pupils 46,598, making a total of 103,477; while the number of pupils receiving instruction in the *Gymnasias*, amounted to 26,041. A summary of what has been here stated, will be best shewn in the following Table:—

	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils to each School.	Average No. of Pupils to each Teacher.
Elementary Schools. }	1,937,934	21,889	24,919	88	88
Middle Schools. }	103,477	823	2,810	125	36
Gymnasia, &c.	26,041	140	1,493	186	10
Totals...	2,067,452	22,852	29,222		

As the great proportion of the Pupils frequenting the middle schools were of a corresponding age with those in the Elementary Institutions, it may be fairly estimated that the aggregate of children attending school in the Prussian dominions, between the ages of 6 and 14 years, was upwards of two millions, or two-thirteenths of the entire population. The Normal schools are 44 in number.

According to M. Dupin's publication "Forces productives de la France," it would appear that there were in that country in the year 1820 only 36 school children for every 1,000 persons, and in 1829, 43 during the winter, and only 21 during the summer months.\*

Lastly, it would seem from the latest Statistical enquiries, that for the whole of Europe, the average number of children between the ages of six and fourteen years, is 153 for every 1,000 of the population.

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\* FRANCE.—In 1829, 1832, and 1834, the number of male children frequenting the primary schools was, respectively: 969,340; 1,200,715, and 1,697,391.

In the Secondary Schools the numbers were: in 1833, 59,275; 1834, 67,827; 1835, 78,298.

Superior Instruction.—Faculty of Law: 1833, 4,467; 1834, 4,897; 1835, 5,137.

Faculty of Medicine: 1833, 2,013; 1834, 2,446; 1835, 2,672. (vide Report on the Budget of the Minister of Public Instruction for 1837.)

Having thus shewn the state of education in the Saxon dominions, the Author thought that it might perhaps be useful to consider it with reference to crime, in so far as the returns for a single year would enable us to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion ; and the more particularly, as the attention of the Society had been already directed to this important subject in Mr. Porter's valuable communication read at a recent meeting.\* For this purpose he had prepared an Analysis of the criminal returns for Saxony, for the year 1832, (which were all that were immediately available,) and the results of a comparison of the number of persons receiving education, and also of the number of criminal offenders, in proportion to the population, for each of the different districts, may be thus briefly stated :—

No. Receiving Education—No. of Criminal Offenders.

Vöigtland	..... 205.63	..... 3.42	.....	} in every 1000 Individuals.
Erzgebirg	..... 193.27	..... 4.23	.....	
Leipzig	..... 183.89	..... 6.57	.....	
Meissner	..... 160.20	..... 5.07	.....	
Oberlausitz	..... 151.55	..... 4.54	.....	
Average for the Whole Country..	} 178.90	..... 4.76	.....	

It is thus seen that the greatest number receiving education in proportion to the population, was in the district of Vöigtland, and the least in that of Oberlausitz. It is likewise seen that in proportion to the population, the greatest number of criminal offenders was in the district of Leipzig, (third in regard to education), and the least in that of Vöigtland.

These differences, though certainly not very strongly marked, yet tend upon the whole to shew that the balance is in favour of the districts where education is the most extended. The following is the Analysis above referred to :—

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\* For an abstract of this Paper see pp. 77 and following.

1832. Criminal Accusations, Nature of the Offences.	Number of Indict- ments	Number of Persons accused.						Ages of the Accused.			
		Principals.		Accessories.		Total accused.		Under 20 years.	Between 21 and 40.	Above 40 years.	Not specified.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Petty Larceny.....	2,100	2,181	546	500	296	3,533		387	1,996	822	318
Embezzlement, &c. ....	121	132	12	25	4	173		10	66	68	29
Robbery (House-breaking)	23	18	3	4	2	27		9	17	1	....
Assault .....	14	14	2	2	5	23		1	14	7	1
Fraud and Forgery.....	301	307	50	166	48	571		32	263	207	69
Usury .....	12	13	6	28	12	59		....	19	39	1
Gambling Transactions...	81	228	9	164	10	411		17	193	73	128
Sale of unstamped cards and Lottery Tickets ..}	8	13	....	13	12	38		...	12	18	8
Extortion .....	1	1	1	....	....	2		....	1	1	....
Fraudulent Bankruptcy ..	15	15	1	2	1	19		....	10	9	....
Simony .....	1	....	1	....	....	1		....	1	....	....
Neglect of Duty .....	40	40	8	15	2	65		3	18	33	11
Defamation and Libel ....	86	103	13	8	3	127		3	66	45	13
Dissemination of unlawful publications and doctrines }	29	29	3	10	....	42		1	13	18	10
Abuse of the supreme authority .....	1	....	1	....	....	1		....	....	1	....
Oppression, &c. ....	158	237	13	129	9	388		29	181	100	78
Duelling .....	6	7	....	3	....	10		1	5	3	1
Inflicting Wounds .....	7	9	....	....	....	8		1	2	2	3
Murder, and intent to kill..	12	12	1	15	....	28		3	22	3	....
Robbery with intent, &c. ...	1	1	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....
Unpremeditated Murder ...	12	15	....	3	2	20		1	13	2	4
Attempt at self-destruction	4	3	1	....	1	5		....	2	3	....
Exciting to sedition, &c. ...	21	67	....	36	....	103		1	24	16	62

1832. Criminal Accusations. Nature of the Offences.	Number of Indict- ments.	Number of Persons accused.						Ages of the Accused.			
		Principals.		Accessories.		Total accused.		Under 20 years.	Between 21 and 40	Above 40 years.	Not specified.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Sedition and Rebellion ....	7	58	9	33	1	101		7	21	23	50
Forest transgressions (mu- tilation of Trees) &c. }	22	25	3	13	....	41		6	27	5	3
Empiricism, Incompetent Surgery &c. .... }	37	30	8	1	1	40		1	12	23	4
Unauthorized Pedling ....	3	2	1	....	1	4		....	2	1	1
Poisoning ....	11	8	5	1	....	14		....	9	5	....
Incendiarism ....	59	59	9	27	13	108		10	56	39	3
Obtaining money by frau- dulent representations }	21	29	4	....	10	43		5	25	9	4
Perjury ....	26	24	5	3	....	32		1	16	14	1
Soothsaying and Witchcraft	5	3	2	....	....	5		....	2	3	....
False Imprisonment ....	1	1	....	....	....	1		....	....	1	....
Carnal transgressions ....	906	640	692	28	50	1,410		78	1,004	231	97
Concealment of Pregnancy and persuading thereto }	8	2	8	3	6	19		2	10	7	....
Abortion, Exposure of off- spring and Child-murder }	17	5	14	4	6	29		3	20	6	....
Districts.		4,330	1,431	1,236	495	7,492		612	4,143	1,838	899
* Populati.	4,177										
Meisner....	1,343	1,230	400	218	103	1,951		195	1,043	448	265
Erzgebirg ..	1,142	1,227	406	485	178	2,296		137	1,275	590	274
Leipzig ....	1,055	1,086	427	192	94	1,799		180	1,067	427	175
Vögtland ..	186	250	69	60	42	421		37	212	156	16
Oberlausitz	451	537	129	281	78	1,025		93	546	217	169
* To the end of the year 1832	4,177	4,330	1,431	1,236	495	7,492		612	4,143	1,838	899

In continuation of the preceding Table, the results may be thus stated :

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Punished . . . . .	2794	1050	3844 or more than one-half.
Acquitted . . . . .	768	297	1065 or about one-seventh.
Died, Escaped, or } committed Suicide. }	66	22	88
Remained in cus- } tody at the end of } the year. }	1938	557	2495 or one-third.
	<hr/> 5566	<hr/> 1926	<hr/> 7492

Of the whole number of persons accused, 1,329 (1,017 males and 312 females) had been before in custody ; and 2,024 (1,587 males and 437 females) were admitted to bail.

An inspection of the preceding Table shews that the greatest number of offences was committed by individuals between the ages of 21 and 40 years ;\* and in regard to *Sex*, that the proportion of *Male* to *Female* offenders was about two-thirds.

It should be observed that in the above numbers are included cases which in most other countries would have simply come under the jurisdiction of the courts of Correctional Police. This will, in all probability, account for the great number of offenders under the head of Carnal transgressions, where it will be perceived the females are more numerous than the males, and consisted no doubt for the most part of Prostitutes who had been taken up for disorderly conduct. On the other hand, as there is no special mention made of rape, it is but reasonable to suppose that any occurrences of this nature are included also under the same heading.

One point, it was considered, which must especially arrest attention is the total absence of charges on account of *Drunkennesst*—a

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\* See Quetelet in his work “sur l’Homme” with reference to the influence of age on the commission of crime, which is in accordance with this statement.

† There were, however, 46 accidental deaths occasioned though intoxication in 1832, and 75 in 1833 ; of which the greater part occurred in the district of Dresden.

branch of statistics for which, unfortunately, in our own country, the materials are far less scanty, as is proved both by daily observation, and official publications.

As the foregoing Tables do not include the offences committed by the military, it may be as well to state that in 1832, these amounted to 424, and the offenders to 549, of whom 17 were superior Officers, 40 Subalterns, and 492 Privates. Of the whole number, 326 were punished, 83 acquitted, and the rest remained in custody at the end of the year.

On the 1st January 1832, the various Correctional Institutions at Waldheim, Zwickau, Zittau, Dresden and Leipzig, contained together 1,117 persons (906 males and 211 females) confined for various offences, and periods of detention. On the 1st January 1833, they contained 1,074 persons, viz. 865 males and 209 females; and on the 1st January 1834, they contained 1,182 persons, viz. 985 males and 197 females. The greater part of the individuals thus confined, were between the ages of 25 and 30 years. The proportion of males to females was nearly as 5 to one. The majority of the terms of imprisonment varied between four and ten years.

The number of military delinquents confined for different periods in the prison-house at Dresden was

45 in 1831,  
22 in 1832, and  
26 in 1833.

The paper concluded with the following data respecting the number of deaths occasioned by suicide and accidents in the years 1832 and 1833.

1832.				1833.			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males	Fem.	Total.	Increase.
Suicides . . . .	55	10	65	87	25	112	47
Accidental Deaths. . . }	67	16	83	100	35	135	52
Total Violent Deaths. }	122	26	148	187	60	247	99



A Paper, treating on Monts-de-Piété, or Pawnbroking Establishments, by Rawson W. Rawson, Esq., Hon. Secretary, was also read.

As the question of the expediency of establishing Monts-de-Piété in Ireland, had recently been agitated in that country, the Author thought that it might be useful to lay before the Society a brief account of the history of their introduction on the Continent, and of the progress and present extent of their operations in France.

They were first established in Italy, were supported by the Donations of charitable individuals, and no interest was required for the sums lent ; but in 1521, Pope Leo X. with the view to promote their further extension, allowed interest to be paid upon the sums advanced for their support. It was not, however, until two centuries and a half afterwards, that an institution of the same nature took root in France, the first being established in Paris in 1777 ; though several had previously existed in the provinces annexed to that country by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. By letters patent passed in that year, the Paris institution was placed under the government of the Lieutenant General of Police, and of four of the Directors of the General Hospital at Paris with which it was incorporated. A Director-General was appointed to conduct its management, its finances being placed under the controul of four Counsellors of Parliament, and a nominee of the Procureur Général : the rate of interest to be paid by parties borrowing, was fixed at ten per cent. per Annum. As the Institution could not be supported without funds, and as the small means, which the General Hospital had at its disposal, were soon exhausted, fresh letters patent were passed, authorizing the directors to raise a loan of four millions of francs, at 5 per cent ; but owing to the public funds offering at that time greater advantages, they were unable wholly to effect this object. The total amount required by the Institution was 10 millions of francs (400,000*l.*), and the deficiency was at length raised upon bills paying six per cent., and the simple acknowledgment of the Director-General ; and by these means it continued to flourish, attaining a high degree of prosperity, until overwhelmed by the events of 1789, which destroyed its means of support. In 1797 it was again restored, the necessary funds being raised by the creation of 1,000 debentures of 10,000 francs each, subdivided into shares of 2,000 francs. The Shareholders were entitled to half the profits, the remainder being applied to the use of the Hospital. The establishment now resumed its former activity, and public confidence increased so rapidly, that the rate of interest upon money borrowed by the Directors, had fallen from 18 per cent in 1800, to 7 per cent. in 1804. The interest charged upon the sums lent in pledge, was likewise proportionately reduced :

in 1795, it was no less than 5 per cent per month (the time to which the loans were then limited); in 1800 it was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and in 1804 it had been reduced to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. In the latter year, a law was passed enacting that no establishment for lending money upon pledges, should be founded except for the benefit of the poor, and by the authority of the government: since that period, similar institutions have been established in most of the principal cities of France. The following are the terms upon which the business of the Paris establishment is at present conducted. Loans are made upon the deposit of such goods as can be preserved, to the amount of two thirds of their estimated value, but on articles of gold and silver, four-fifths of the value is advanced. No loan is made for less than three francs. The average sum advanced on each deposit in 1833 was 17 fr. 93c. The advances are made for a year, but the engagement may be renewed. The present rate of interest is 1 per cent. per month or 12 per cent. per Annum. The Paris establishment has generally from 600,000 to 650,000 articles in its possession, which, at the lowest average of 18 fr. for each article, would exhibit a constantly outstanding capital of 11,000,000 francs or 440,000*l.*, although half a million sterling would probably be nearer to the truth. The expense of management amounts to between 60 and 65 centimes for each article; so that a loan of three francs does not defray the expenses which it occasions, and hence the profits are wholly derived from those of five francs and upwards. At Paris, articles not redeemed within the year are sold, subject, however, as in England, to a claim for restoration of the surplus if made within three years. The Annual profits of this Institution amount on an average to 155,000 francs, but it is stated to possess an additional income of 125,000 francs arising from other sources. The greatness of the differences in the average amount advanced on each article in Paris and the different provincial towns, suggested to the Author the belief that the systems followed are not uniformly the same, and this he considered to be corroborated by the fact that the annual number of deposits is much greater in the places where the average is low, than can be accounted for by any difference of population or other causes. He appended to his paper an abstract statement of the operations of the different establishments in France, in the year 1833; observing that the Tables whence this abstract is drawn, viz. the '*Documents Statistiques sur la France*,' published by the French Minister of Commerce in 1835, extending as they do, over a considerable number of years, exhibit two facts worthy of remark: the first being that the average value of each deposit has increased in some towns and decreased in others; and the second the evidence which they afford of the condition of the industrious classes. He concluded by remarking that *Monts-de-Piété* are numerous in Belgium, and are said to exist in most of the chief towns of that kingdom.

The following is a copy of the abstract above referred to:—

Statement of the operations of the Monts-de-Piété, in the following Towns in France, viz. Paris, Lyon, Bordeaux, Marseille, Strasbourg, Nantes, Rouen, Besançon, Metz, Dijon, Avignon, Nismes and Brest, in the year 1833.

Place, and also Date of Establishment, where it can be given.	PLEDGES MADE.			PLEDGES DISENGAGED.											
	Number of Articles.	Total Amount Advanced.	Average Amount Advanced upon each Article.	By Repayment of the Advance with Interest.			By Renewal of the Pledge. (the time having expired.)			By Sale.			Total.		
				No. of Arti- cles.	Total Amt. Ad- vanced	Aver. Amt. Adv. upon each Art.	No. of Arti- cles.	Total Amt. Ad- vanced	Aver. Amt. Adv. upon each Art.	No. of Arti- cles.	Total Amt. Ad- vanced	Aver. Amt. Adv. upon each Art.	No. of Arti- cles.	Total Amt. Ad- vanced	Aver. Amt. Adv. upon each Art.
Paris .... (1777)	1064068	763703	s. d. 14 11	No. 844861	£. 548282	s. d. 13 6	No. 178913	£. 179778	s. d. 20 11	No. 50656	£. 36391	s. d. 14 11½	No. 1074430	£. 764451	s. d. 14 9½
Lyon ....	88112	54498	12 10½	70664	39872	11 9	14387	11541	16 8½	4321	2854	11 4	89372	53768	12 6
Bordeaux ..	93169	51065	10 10	60535	36701	11 3	32399	17466	10 10	4261	1830	9 2	97198	52398	10 10
Marseille ..	62726	51474	17 1	50377	41700	17 2½	10196	8453	17 3	2153	1320	12 9	62726	51474	17 1
Strasbourg (1828)	125078	29224	4 10	122483	28421	4 10	{ United with Re- payments of loans. }			6337	1082	3 6½	129820	29504	4 8½
Nantes.....	25316	14649	12 0½	16332	9057	11 6½	{ 81661 45281 11 6½ United with Re- payments of loans. }			981	700	14 10	25479	14286	11 8
Rouen ....	125111	49012	8 1½	126983	50173	8 2½	{ payments of loans. }			5637	2221	8 2	132640	52394	8 2½
Besançon.. (1825)	51855	18642	7 5½	31939	9925	6 4½	{ 206901 89761 9 0 United with Re- payments of loans. }			2192	753	7 1½	54821	19555	7 5
Metz .... (1801)	54071	23603	9 1	52659	23016	9 1	{ payments of loans. }			4090	1463	7 5	56750	24479	8 11½
Dijon .... (1822)	9490	7014	15 4½	9607	6866	14 10½	{ do. do. do. }			450	444	20 7	10057	7310	15 1½
Avignon.. (1811)	19179	11751	12 4	10866	5898	11 3½	{ do. do. do. }			not given.			10866	5898	11 3½
Nismes .. (1829)	9889	9356	19 8	10159	9417	19 3½	{ do. do. do. }			3671	342	19 5	10526	9760	19 3½
Brest .... (1831)	6260	3633	12 1	5037	2856	11 9½	{ do. do. do. }			272	195	14 11½	5309	3052	11 11½